

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

Methods for mediating immune coagulation using novel antibodies and compounds are described. A protein Fgl2 having direct prothrombinase activity has been identified. Inhibitors of Fgl2 are useful in preventing and treating diseases which require a reduction in immune coagulation including bacterial and viral infections, allograft and xenograft rejection, glomerulonephritis, cancer, a number of gastrointestinal diseases and fetal loss.